

values, this common EU policy will allow us to be even more effective partners in the 21st century to protect freedom and human rights not only in Europe but around the world.

In 1955, I was pleased to be part of the creation of the New Transatlantic Agenda and in 1998 the Transatlantic Economic Partnership to bind us closer together in the post-Cold War era and to try to nip contentious disputes in the bud.

Our work together last year in dealing with difficult economic sanctions legislation affecting investments in Cuba and Iran turned a potential negative in our relations into a positive joint effort that led to a common effort to promote human rights in Cuba and to deter Iran from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

And, my continued work with many of the nations of the European Union, including Germany today, is seeking to bring belated justice to the victims of the Holocaust, the most profound human tragedy to occur on the European continent.

Through all of this certain lessons emerge that can guide our future partnership:

I have seen that when we act together great things happen and the world takes notice and follows. I was privileged to be part of the final negotiations for the Uruguay Trade Round in Brussels where our last minute compromise on agricultural and industrial issues broke a seven-year impasse and gave the world the benefits of the greatest trade liberalization in history. The partnership we were able to forge with the EU in Kyoto, Japan made possible the Kyoto Protocol to combat global warming.

America must unite with its allies in the fight for freedom around the world. Although we have the economic, political, and military capability to wage this fight, America alone cannot be successful. In the immortal words of Thomas Jefferson, in our Declaration of Independence, we must have "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." We need our European allies and other allies as full partners in Europe and beyond.

We must develop transatlantic relationships with our private sectors, NGOs and civil societies. We will solidify our relationships for the new post Cold War era by nurturing the business, labor, environmental and consumer dialogues we have created. With the interesting integration of the U.S. and the EU our economies, we must involve our private sectors to help us resolve our differences, enhance our workers' rights, and strengthen our environmental protections.

U.S. policy on sanctions must be rationalized to better balance costs and gains and to provide ample Presidential discretion. It needs to recognize we have a monopoly on virtually no product and so to be effective sanctions should always try to be multilateral and include our European allies. Sanctions should focus on rogue nations and those who threaten our national interests, rather than on other countries, including European, even if we disagree with their policies toward those countries.

The EU must not throw up artificial barriers to U.S. products or delay implementation of WTO rulings—nor should we. These actions create unnecessary tensions and divisions and undermine respect for the institution we have created together. So too we must show the world we fulfill our obligations, for example, by paying our arrears to the United Nations and other international institutions.

There remains a vital bipartisan center in our country for continued engagement in Europe and in the world, despite a chorus of opposition from both sides of the political spectrum. European partnership and burden sharing with the U.S. can help nurture and

strengthen a continued American commitment to constructive engagement around the globe. Indeed, the enlargement of the European Union is critical to the achievement of the dream of President Clinton and Secretary Albright of a Europe united across old East-west divisions.

I close with a personal note. I am proud of my country. It is a selfless force for good and has done more than any nation to better the lot of mankind in this century. I am proud I could serve it—under Presidents Johnson, Carter, and Clinton, and with Secretaries Christopher and Albright—over the course of more than two decades, to return to this great and good nation a small part of what it has given to me, to my community, and to the world. And I am absolutely certain that America's future in the new Millennium will be even greater than its past.

TRIBUTE TO MACK DRAKE

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Mack Drake. Mr. Drake, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Drake in Congress.

Mack Drake, now 74, was a soldier defending freedom in the Pacific during World War II. One night during the invasion of Guam, the Japanese military engaged in a counterattack that wounded Mr. Drake and others, and left many killed. Despite his face and arm injuries, Mr. Drake refused to evacuate the area and stood his ground on behalf of the United States. Mack Drake continued to fire until his ammunition was depleted, all the while protecting the right flank of his platoon. Even upon the realization that he had no bullets left, Mr. Drake continued the fight by using grenades to defend his troop. Because of Mack Drake's unflappable bravery, lives were saved and a massacre was averted.

Mr. Mack Drake is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN B. MCLENDON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a basketball pioneer and a leading force in desegregating collegiate and professional athletics. I rise today to pay tribute to the extraordinary John B. McLendon.

Although Coach Mac, as he was affectionately known, was diminutive in stature, his influence was gigantic in the game of giants. For most, 40 years in coaching with a career record of 523–165 is an outstanding achievement. For Coach Mac, it is only the beginning of the story.

On the court, he led the men's basketball programs at North Carolina Central, Hampton,

Tennessee State and Kentucky State. During that time he became the first coach to win three straight NAIA Championships. He also amassed four conference and two district championships.

But it was his moves off the court that demonstrate Coach Mac's true grit. When he began his career as a basketball coach, the game was strictly segregated, including national championship competitions. In 1950, he initiated and planned the mechanics for integrating black colleges into the NAIA national tournament. During the first integrated national tournament in 1953, his Tennessee State team won the first NAIA District 29 Championship. In 1954, the same team became the first NBCU to participate in a National Invitation Tournament. Just 3 years later, his team won its first NAIA Championship. The success of his team and other HBCUs forced the NCAA to desegregate its national tournament.

As a pioneer, Coach Mac blazed a trail of "firsts" that are unrivaled. Among those accomplishments are his distinctions as: the first black to coach a professional basketball team, the first black to coach a predominantly white collegiate team, the first black coach on the Olympic coaching staff, and the first black coach to author a book on basketball. He also escorted Earl and Harold Hunter to tryouts with the professional Washington Caps in 1950, and they became the first black players to sign NBA contracts.

Up until the day of his death, October 9, 1999, Coach Mac was pursuing his latest achievement, the establishment of the HBCU Heritage Museum and Hall of Fame. Just this year, Durham, NC was chosen as the site for this facility. He certainly will be one of its first inductees.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring John B. McLendon. A towering figure in a profession of giants.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DELEGATION FROM CALIFORNIA'S 9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE VOICES AGAINST VIOLENCE YOUTH CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, DC

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute, congratulate and to honor Oakland's best and brightest youth: Mr. Davon Blackwell, Ms. Brittany Dunning, Ms. Delanor Ford, and Ms. Magdalena Larios of McClymonds High School; Ms. Sonneng Chan of Castlemont High School and Ms. Ann Nguyen of Skyline High School. I praise them for taking leadership roles in addressing the problem of youth violence in our community. These six students represented my home district, the 9th Congressional District of California, at the "Voices Against Violence: Congressional Teen Conference" held on October 19th and 20th here in our nation's capital.

I commend these students for their efforts in working with federal law enforcement and education officials, national legislators, and leaders of the entertainment industry to develop substantive solutions related to youth violence. They made valuable contributions to the national dialogue by offering ideas on how our